

"Ingleside," Headquarters for Herefords.

Only those who have had the good fortune to travel through, or, better still, to tarry for a time in those beautiful farming districts of the Province of Quebec known as the Eastern Townships can fully appreciate their importance as an agricultural and stock-raising region. Broad and gently undulating pasture fields, covered with thick carpets of grass, studded with wide-spreading shade trees, and traversed by babbling brooks, provide a pastoral paradise which amply accounts for the robust representatives of the herds and flocks of high-class cattle, sheep and other stock hailing from those townships and taking prominent positions in the competitive contests at the annual exhibitions in the provinces east and west. Full fields of fodder corn and roots, and ricks of hay standing like sentinels on the plains, provide winter provender, and serve to emphasize the fact that in these districts stock-raising is rightly regarded as the sheet anchor of successful farming.

Situated in this section, about 100 miles east of Montreal, and three miles from Compton station on the Grand Trunk Railway, is "Ingleside," the fine farm and home of Mr. H. D. Smith, and headquarters for Hereford cattle in Canada. The farm comprises 900 acres, about 300 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being pasture and woodland. The soil is a rich clay loam and the land lies for the most part high and dry, sloping gently from the highway to the rear of the farm, and affording from the homestead a clear view of all the cultivated portion, as well as of the "salt lick" at the head of the hill, where the cattle come from the permanent pastures, making a pretty picture with their clean white faces at sunset. The dwelling house, which is large, roomy, handsomely designed, light and cheerful, and provided with every modern requisite for healthfulness, comfort and convenience, as well as with the old-fashioned "ingle" or hearth, with its wide-open fireplace and crane, standing on an elevation about equidistant from the highway and the barns, is surrounded by well-kept lawns and evergreen hedges, and commands a magnificent view of landscape scenery, extensive and varied, including the New Hampshire Hills and the White Mountains of Vermont in the dim distance.

The water supply for the house, cottages and farm buildings is from springs in the hillside, conveyed in iron pipes to the house and farm buildings. There is running water in the troughs in front of the cattle in the stables, and it is on tap wherever required in all the buildings. A fifteen-horse-power steam engine drives the heavier machinery on the farm, either directly or by means of an electric dynamo, and at the same time devotes its surplus energy to the work of generating electricity, which is utilized by means of a storage battery, from which in the interval power is obtained for running the lighter machinery and supplying the one hundred incandescent lights in the house and out-buildings, by which the men in the barns are enabled to put in a full day's work independent of the sunlight. Mr. Smith is satisfied there is economy in the use of the storage battery in his case, where a large amount of heavy work such as grinding grain and wood sawing with the engine is necessarily performed, and where much power would be wasted if not utilized in the manner indicated; especially where the buildings are detached and spread over a range of a quarter of a mile, as they are at Ingleside, being on an average some 1,200 feet apart, the object being to reduce to a minimum the risk of all being destroyed in case of an outbreak of fire.

To give the dimensions of all the farm buildings would be difficult and superfluous, but some idea of their extent may be formed from the statement that the main breeding cattle barn, or school, as it is called, is 150x36 feet, with its annex and piggery 250 feet long. The buildings are in five or six sections, the cattle buildings being in three sub-sections—breeding, feeding, and dairy—each department being conducted with a view to profitable production.

A complete telephone service connects the house and office with the farm buildings, the village and station and the outer world.

The principal crops grown on the farm are hay, roots, ensilage corn, oats, barley, and mixed grain for grinding for feed, and all these crops are fed to stock on the farm and the produce sold on foot or in the form of cream sent to the butter factory on the Provincial Farm near the village of Compton. The general stock kept numbers sixteen horses, about 100 head of cattle, 120 sheep—Shropshires and high grades—the latter being gradually worked off with a view to a full flock of thoroughbreds, and in summer an average of about 70 pigs, principally Tamworths and their crosses with Berkshires, for feeding, a few pure-bred Berkshire sows also being kept. Mr. Smith considers the profit in pigs lies in their consumption of the cheap and rough feed on the farm, such as the by-products of the dairy, clover and mixed green feed, sowing beans and roots.

full feeding of rich and concentrated food being given only during the finishing period, the last few weeks before marketing, the pigs being sold at six to seven months old, weighing from 180 to 225 pounds, dressed weight.

For the dairy herd, strong, vigorous, heavy-milking grade cows are selected, and their calves, sired by high-class Hereford bulls, are nursed by grade Hereford cows, each cow suckling one of these calves in addition to her own, except in the case of heifers with their first calf, which raise only their own, the calves being kept in roomy box stalls and let with the cows morning and evening. The calves are early trained to eat bran and ground meal.

The cows are bred to produce their calves, as a rule, in the months of November, December and January, and the calves are suckled till seven to nine months old, when they are weaned, the cows being given a rest of two to three months before coming in again, which brings them in good condition before their next calves are born. The best of

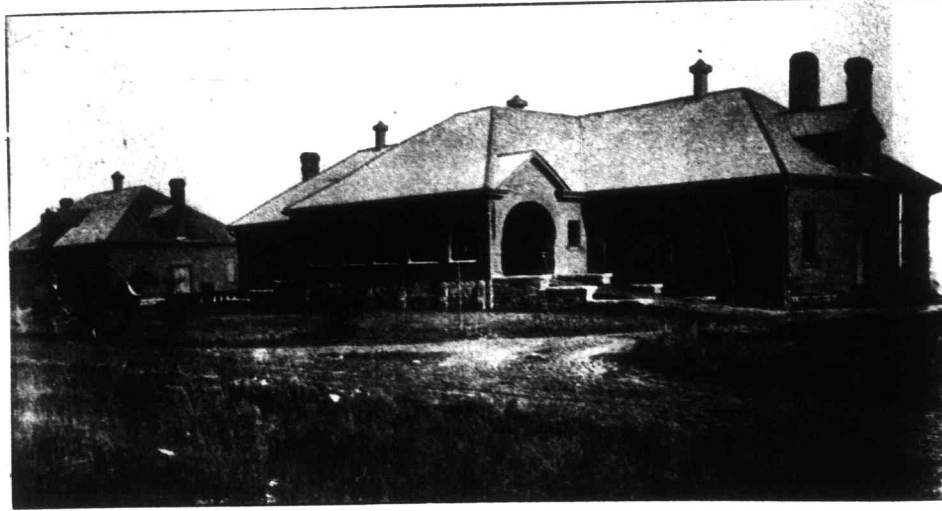


A CREAMERY AT MOOSOMIN, ASSINIBOIA, N.-W.T., CANADA.

the heifers so raised are retained in the herd as breeders, the steers and plainer heifers being generously fed and kept going on, and being well bred and of the early-maturing sort, are at 22 to 26 months old readily sold as export cattle, weighing from 1,250 to 1,300 pounds without forcing, being plump, thick-fleshed, finished butchers' beasts, some of the best bred going up to 1,600 pounds under favorable circumstances at 26 months.

In winter the skim milk from the dairy is mostly used to raise calves, and in summer the skim milk is found to be more profitably used in raising pigs, there being no better food for producing the flesh which makes the highest quality of bacon, and no season of the year when pork can be produced so cheaply, hence no better market for that class of milk.

Mr. Smith finds it more satisfactory to breed his feeding cattle than to buy, owing to the difficulty in finding the class that meets the demand of the market and makes a satisfactory return for the feed they consume, while cattle bred to a beef type, and of the thrifty and early-maturing sort, pay better



BLACK CREEK CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY, PROPERTY OF HON. THOMAS BALLANTYNE & SONS.

for what they eat and always find ready sale at the best prices current.

THE HEREFORD HERD THE PRIDE OF THE OWNER.

While the owner of "Ingleside" is doing good work in furnishing object lessons to the farmers of his district of the improvement in the quality of cattle from the use of pure-bred sires of the beef breeds, and of the Hereford breed especially, and while the system now practiced on the farm has proved profitable, no attempt is made to conceal the fact that the ambition of Mr. Smith is by patient plodding to increase the numbers of the herd of pedigreed animals, which are the pride of the place, till they displace the grade stock. This object has been delayed by the birth of an undue proportion of bull calves, which, however, are paying property, the demand for them being brisk at an average price of about \$150 each at 10 to 12 months, and by the offer of tempting prices for an occasional female, which is parted with regretfully.

The Ingleside herd of Herefords, established in 1889 by the purchase of five head, now numbers sixty registered animals, two-thirds of which were bred on the farm, new blood being regularly introduced by the purchase of first-class sires, and also by the importation in 1897 of eight choice young cows selected in person from the leading herds in England. The record of representative animals of the herd at the leading shows in Canada in the last nine years has been a proud one, having won for four years in succession the 1st and 2nd herd prizes and the male and female championship of the breed in contests open to the world, and always against strong competition, a record probably unparalleled by any breeder of any breed where competition has existed. That the herd is being kept up-to-date is evidenced by its winning both 1st and 2nd herd prizes at the leading shows—Toronto, London, Ottawa, and Montreal—since 1895, and championships at each during same period.

The character of the sires used in the herd in the last five years is further evidence of its being kept up to the times. The elegant "Corrector" bull, Sir Horace, of the most approved type and breeding, having been used for three seasons and having left a grand lot of young things, full of quality and constitutional vigor and true to type, is followed by the "Eureka" bull, Mark Hanna, No. 74230, by Eureka 58549, a son of Kansas Lad 30832, of world-wide fame. At Mr. Armour's sale, in October last, three "Kansas Lad" bulls averaged \$791.65. Mark Hanna won first prize in his class all around the circuit of the leading shows in 1898, and is a model bull of the beef type, weighing 1,200 pounds at fifteen months in moderate condition. The space at our disposal forbids special mention of individual females in a herd of uniform excellence and truthness to type—healthy, vigorous, and prolific—and richly bred in the blood of a long line of noted ancestors, and we can only briefly express our admiration for the prepotency of Hereford sires, as evidenced in the splendid specimens of feeding cattle on the farm, of various ages, from calves to two-year-olds, and having two to four crosses of Hereford blood, each cross showing a distinct improvement, till in the third and fourth generation they show all the appearance and character of a thoroughbred, while in most cases the first or second cross produces a kindly feeder and a model carcass of high-class beef. The owner of Ingleside is fortunate in the possession of an ideal home and herd, and his natural love for farm life and good stock eminently fit him for the good work in which he is engaged—that of elevating the standard of farm stock in Canada.

Cheese and Butter Making at "Black Creek" Factory.

Black Creek cheese factory was not the first institution of its kind built in Canada, but the lot on which it stands was the site of the earliest constructed in Perth County, and was started but a very short time after the factory system took form in this present great cheese-producing country. It was in 1867 that the present proprietor, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, erected the original Black Creek factory. Here he made his acquaintance with the industry by manufacturing Cheddars with his own hands. True, his factory was alone for some years, but after a time one factory after another went up until this form of dairying became one of the strong arms of agriculture in that section. About 1870 considerable cheese was being made, and Mr. Ballantyne gradually turned his attention towards the commercial aspect of the industry. The development of the factory system went forward from this time by leaps and bounds, until in 1874 it was found necessary to take up residence in the town of Stratford, in order to give his almost undivided attention to cheese exporting, which has steadily grown until for a number of years past himself and two sons (Thomas and Robert) have found their time fully occupied with the trade in one or other of its forms. During these

years, however, Black Creek factory has not been given over to other hands, but continued to be managed under its owner's oversight, always with the best procurable men in charge. The thoroughness characterizing its conduct proved a valuable object lesson to surrounding factorymen, who recognized the profit of such a course. The original wooden structure was in 1893 superseded by the present modern brick building. The factory proper (to the right in the illustration) is 125 feet long by 35 feet wide, and divided into a cheesemaking room, a buttermaking department for operation in the winter months, an office, and the engine room. The external speaks for itself in the illustration, while the inside is quite in keeping in every particular, being designed for convenience and a fit place for the manufacture of the delicate food product made up. The floors and five or six feet of a manscoting are of cement, which are kept thoroughly cleaned. The woodwork is all tastily painted each spring, and maintained in fresh